PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1893-SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## Fair weather. THE STUTTERING MAN.

"I'll gug-get a sus-suit" said the stuttering man, Along in the warm days of June— "A cuk-cuk-cuk-coat, And a vuv-vuv-vuv-vest To w-wear in the change of the moon.

"I'll bub-bub-bub-buy at the Wh-Wh-Wh-When In order my style to enhance, And to be all complete From my head to my feet, Of course I'll bub-buy pup-pup-pup-pants."

# SPEAKING OF PANTS,

This week we propose a special reduction sale of our choice

# TAILOR-MADE PANTS.

We have too many of them for this late day in the season and they MUST GO. We have fixed a uniform price of

And into this lot go \$6, \$7 and \$8 Pants, in first-class fabrics and the most stylish wear.

# SELIG'S BAZAAR

109 and 111 South Illinois Street.

# Weather Bargains.

For this last week in June we will offer the following:

# SHIRT SALE.

15 dozen Satin Stripe Bosom Laundered Shirts at 69c; were never offered for less than \$1.

50 dozen Laundered Plaited White Shirts, linen front, narrow and wide plaits, at 50c; most of them are \$1 and \$1.25 shirts.

Satchels and Grips, Trunks and Telescopes, from New York bankrupt stock, at fifty cents on a dollar.

Ladies' Ready-made Suits in wash goods from \$1.25 up. Ladies' Shirt Waists, elegant quality, worth \$2, go this week at \$1.25.

Ladies' full regular Hemsdorf Black Hose, three pairs for 50c; regular price, 25c a pair.

5 pieces Changeable Silk, 49c; sold at \$1.

100 dozen Summer Corsets at 39c; worth 75c.

5 pieces Black Satin Duchess at 49c; regular 75c value.

Large line of Wash Dress Goods, from late New York closing sale, at less than half price.

3 spools of 200 yards Best Cotton for 10c.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests at 5c.

Men's Seamless Half Hose, 5c; sold at 10c.

Silk Shirt Waists \$2.25; most of them cost from \$5 to \$6.

# SELIG'S BAZAAR

4 Doors North of Union Station.



# There's a Great Head Behind This Cloud

It is the head of a railroad superintendent who has discovered that he can do more work under the in-

spiration of a good cigar than with any other stimulus. The good cigar is only FIVE CENTS; it is clear Havana filler, choice Sumatra wrapper, and it is

NOTICE. The only house with which the Kregelo's are connected, 97 N. Illinois St



## HOME RULE YET FAR AWAY

Irish Members of Parliament Now Busy Strewing Thorns in Gladstone's Path.

Threaten to Go Over to the Opposition Unless the Financial Clauses of the Measure Are Changed to Meet Their Views.

No Hope of the Committee Sending the Bill to the House Before Christmas.

Appeal by Parnellites to Irish-Americans-Britain's Naval Disaster-Vice Admiral Tryon Alive When Taken from the Water.

BLOCKING HOME RULE.

Irishmen Reject the Amended Financial Clauses of the Measure.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LONDON, June 24.—The prospects of home rule for Ireland are darkening. Almost every hour since Mr. Gladstone announced his new financial scheme has brought disheartening news of wavering in government ranks, of mutinous threats or defiance, of desertion at critical moments. The promise of the situation to-day is that the home-rule bill will hardly leave the committee before next Christmas, and that it will come back to the House of Commons a mangled and worthless document, which neither the government nor opposition will care to acknowledge as its own.

The new financial clauses of the homerule bill, which were presented by Mr. Gladstone to the House of Commons on Thursday, have not been accepted by any party as either clear or adequate. The exact object of the plan now proposed as a substitute for the old one is enveloped in a mystery, which even Mr. Gladstone could not enlighten. The Liberals and anti-Parnellites, although less open in their criticisms than the Parnellites, say that the new clauses are far from satisfactory, though not so bad as to justify the wrecking of the bill. The Unionists express confidence that the last proposals will be found to be fully as inexpedient as the first ones, and are preparing pages of amendments calculated to illustrate the correctness of

Joseph Chemberlain, formerly Mr. Glad-stone's parliamentary lieutenant, and now, as leader of the Liberal Unionists, his most aggressive foe, gave, in an interview to-day, his reasons for opposing all the finan-cial plans of the government. He said: "There are now virtually three distinct financial schemes before Parliament—the new scheme presented on Thursday, the further scheme which must follow it, and the old scheme incorporated in the original bills. The scheme presented on Thursday is, as might be expected, a new concession to Ireland. If carried into effect it will cost Great Britain £850,000 more than the original bill contemplated. It rests on even as rotten a basis as the first plan, which was drawn in accordance with a miscalculation of revenues by a treasury official. Mr. Gladstone first proposed that Ireland's contribution to the imperial exchequer should be £1,780,000. He now proposes that the contribution shall be £1,450,000. The difference would be even greater than the figures given, and must come out of the pockets of the British taxpayers. The Unionists will regard it as their duty to enlighten the English public as to the extent to which the alterations will affect

CHANGES PROPOSED BY IRISHMEN. The anti-Parnellites, or McCarthyites, held a meeting last evening to express their discontent with Mr. Gladstone's proposals. After a rather heated discussion the members decided to confine their immediate demands for amendments to the stipulation as to the length of period which the provisional arrangement shall extend.
Mr. Gladstone proposed a term of six years.
The McCarthyites wished the financial arrangement to be made at the end of the third year.

The Parnellites, headed by John and William Redmond, said that the revised financial clauses are utterly impossible, and must be thoroughly overhauled before they can be accepted by the Irish members. John Redmond, the leader of the parliasix amendments, among them one to empower the Irish Parliament to collect cus-toms due, as was proposed in the home-rule bill of 1886. Mr. Redmond says that, if there must be a provisional period for the regulation of Ireland's financial relations to England-a condition which be regards with distrust-that period ought to be utilized for ascertaining and defining the exact amount of the contribution to be paid by Ireland to the imperial exchequer. He will move, therefore, that a royal commission beappointed to determine the financial relations of Ireland to the rest of the United Kingdom. He does not trust the estimates given in Mr. Gladstone's new proposals. The corrected balance sheets, he says, still contain grave errors, so that, although Mr. Gladstone figured out a nominal surplus of £500,000 for Ireland, there would be, in fact, a deficit in the treasury at the very beginning of home rule. "Ireland will not be able to meet this debt," Mr. Redmond said yesterday, "unless the Irish government be allowed to deal in its own way in the collection of custom taxes."

Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is known to agree with Mr. Gladstone that amendments which will be proposed by Mr. Redmond cannot be accepted by the government. The McCarthyite arrangements for the shortening of the provisional time is regarded with less aversion. The McCarthyites admit reluctantly that in view of the government's resistance they may be driven to make common cause with the Parnellites. The prospect, therefore, is that unless Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley yield, a united lrish party will defeat the new financial scheme. In view of these difficulties Mr. Gladstone has asked to confer with the of both Irish parties and to make a final effort to avoid driving the Irish members into temporary alliance with the opposition. Meantime Clause 4 will be passed and the House, in commit-tee, will proceed to consideration of Clause 5. The latter clause, which concerns the constitution of the Irish executive, cannot be got out of the way in less than six weeks. Clauses 6, 7 and 8 contain a number of amendments. Clause 9, however, which concerns the retention of Irish members at Westminster, will undoubtedly be the subject of more wearisome and futile debates and divisions such as accompanied the consideration of Clauses and 2. Against this clause the opposition will exhaust all its familiar methods of obstruction. The prospect has appalled the government. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley are anxious to drop the clause and actually abandon the main portion of the bill that Ireland be fully represented in the Imperial Parlia. ment. The Unionist leaders declare, however, hat they will not allow the with-drawal clause until after full discussion-Considering the long stretch of amend-ments already scheduled for this discus-sion and the Unionist idea of fullness nebody would venture to predict to what excessive lengths the debate will be car-

energy, it is likely to surpass anything that Parliament has before experienced. The government had hoped that the Unionists would begin by this time to show signs of weariness, and had expected that the discontent of the young Tory bloods. who, by their irregularity of attendance before the Whitsuntide recess, made Mr. Balfour so much trouble, would temper the obstinacy of the Obstructionists. Since Mr. Chamberlain's recommendation of obstruction principles was adopted in the Unionist conference

advice the young absentees have been reformed by the untiring whips, and now refuse to pair with Liberals. The opposition is in finer form than at any previous time since the bill was introduced, and is determined to fight to the last ditch. This unexpected unity and enthusiasm of the bill's enemies, not less than the division among the bill's friends, has been an important source of the government's embarrassment. The Liberals are sick at heart. The Irish are despairing.

Henry Labouchere, leader of the Radicals, and other conspicuous members of the same

and other conspicuous members of the same party, attribute most of the government's trouble to the inefficiency of Mr. Mellor, chairman of the House in committee, and they arge the Ministers to remove him at once. The hope that Mr. Mellor would, in time, grasp his duties more firmly have proved vain. The general verdict is that he has been the tacklest chairman in the he has been the feeblest chairman in the history of the House. His failings have aggravated immeasurably the difficulties experienced by the government in dealing with the frivoious amendments of the

Unionists.

Justin McCarthy has renewed his appeal to be allowed to retire from the leadership of the anti-Parnellites. He is failing rapidly. He speaks feebly, and in the fobbies drags his limbs as he walks with obvious decrepitude.

Francis Schnadhorst, the great Liberal organizer, has retired finally from the management of the National Liberal Federation, although nominally he still retains the chairmanship of the executively committee. Mr. Hudson will become secretary of the committee.

Appeal from Parnellites. LONDON, June 24 .- An appeal has been issued by the leaders of the Parnellite section of the Irish parliamentary party, to the Irish people in America, which says, in

Our attitude on the bill introduced by the Liberals, so far as it fell short of national requirements, has been one of constant vigilance to amend its provisions and extend its scope. Our opponents [anti-Parnellites] have been silent while restriction after restriction has been grafted on the bill. Our endeavors to se-cure the name of Parliament and to the lower chamber the title House of Commons was sup-ported by many English Radicals, while the Irish representatives, claiming to be the de-pository of national feeling, defeated them by going over in a body to the government and the Tories. Now the climax has come. The Prime Minister has announced to the House of Commons that he intends to withhold from Ireland for six years after the passage of the bill the power of impossing controlling or interfering with their own ing, controlling or interfering with their own taxes. They are to be regulated by imperial authority. Ireland is to be compelled to contribute one-third of her whole revenue toward imperial charges, in addition to a possible war tax. The announcement of this pro-posal caused the House of Commons to stand aghast. It was received without a protest by the men who sacrificed Mr. Parnell for an English alliance. It was left to us to protest, in the name of the Irish people, against a proposal involving national humiliation, and calculated to reduce the Irish legislature to impotence and

bankruptcy.

These facts make it clear that if the homerule bill be carried it must be rendered worthy
of acceptance by the Irish, and that the fight for
nationality both of Ireland and her parliament must be maintained with vigor. We commit to you the solemn duty of donating your share to the work in which we are engaged. We appeal to you in a great crisis that is more dangerous any that has heretofore threat-the national life of Ireland within our memory. The resources of our people at home and their position to make a stand for freedom of political thought and action are severely taxed. The combined forces against which we are compelled to struggle are ever potent to delay the dawn of freedom. Whether they may not succeed to-day, as in the past, depends, in no small measure, upon your exer-tions and the aid you may be able to offer us in maintaining the struggle.

#### BRITAIN'S CALAMITY,

Sorrow and Sympathy Throughout the Kingdom-Tryon's Body Recovered. LONDON, June 24.-It would be hard to describe the feeling that prevails everywhere in the kingdom in regard to the calamity that has befallen the country through the loss of the battle ship victoria, off Tripoli, and the drowning of so many heroic officers and crew. Sorrow for the dead and sympathy for the relatives and friends of those who went down with the ship are widespread. In some quarters indignation is expressed that such an accident should occur, but so far as known there is no foundation for this feeling. It is not believed that a full story of the sad affair can be obtained until the arrival at Malta of the Camperdown, which ran into the Victoria, or some other vessel belonging to the British Mediterranean squadron conveying survivors from the Victoria.

A special staff of officials was kept on duty all night at the Admirality office in Whitehall, for the purpose of receiving any official dispatches that might arrive. The only information received, however, was the names of those who had been saved, and that only came to hand at 6:30 o'clock this morning. It was stated, this morning, bodies of those who went down the Victoria. The vessel hes in 480 feet of water, and it would be an almost impossible task to recover the dead. It is probable that in the course of a very few days a number of bodies will float out from the hull, and all these will be watched for and given burial on land. Funds are being started in different parts of the country to aid those who have lost their supporters. Gratifying subscrip-tions are being made to these funds, and it is believed that large sums of money will be raised. Among the prominent subscribers to the funds started by the Lord Mayor of London is Queen Victoria, who has do-nated £100 to aid the stricken families. A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Malta states that the Victoria was cut in two aft of the barbette.

Most of those who lost their lives were drowned by being drawn under the water by the suction caused by the sinking ship. Vice Admiral Sir George Tryon was picked up shortly after the foundering of his flag ship and carried on board the battle ship Edinburgh, one of the fleet under his command, where he died shortly afterward.
The dispatch vessel Surprise, Commander
B. A. Tillard, is expected to arrive at Malta
to-morrow. She will convey to Malta the body of Rear Admiral Tryon. The remainder of the fleet is due to arrive at Malta on

Rear Admiral Albert H. Markham, who, since the death of Vice Admiral Tryon, is in command of the British Mediterranean squadron, has telegraphed to the Admiralty that the damage sustained by the Camperdown in accidentally ramming the Victoria proves, upon examination, to have been less than was expected. He adds that though the vessel is seriously damaged, he has hopes that she will be ready to proceed for Malta in a few days, where she will go in dock for repairs.

Gresham Expresses America's Sorrow. WASHINGTON, June 24.-To-day the following cablegram was sent by Secretary Gresham to the United States embassador in London: Convey to her Majesty expression of the heart-felt sorrow of the President and the people of

the United States by reason of the appailing catastrophe to the Victoria.

EXCITABLE AS FRENCHMEN. Premier Giolitti Called a Coward, Liar and Slanderer by Italian Deputies.

ROME, June 24 .- The Chamber of Deputies was set in an uproar to-day by a long statement from Premier Giolitti concerning the necessity of reforming the bank laws. The financial situation, said the Premier, had become critical, and unless wholesome remedial laws were passed at once, the whole country was likely to be shaken by a financial panic. The bank law advocated by the government was necessary ried. For sheer exhaustion of patience and | to save the country's credit. If it should not be passed the Cabinet would resign. much feeling: "lam very glad to see you The Premier's statement had provoked in-The two ladies then went to Mrs. Davis's creasing disorder on the Left as he pro-ceeded. His threat of resignation was apartments and had a long talk. greeted with jeers and derisive laughter from the Radicals. Twice, when he tried to resume his speech, the Radicals laughed him down. Eventually he turned, shock his fist defiantly at the Radicals, and

shouted above the din: "You scoffers. You are ignorant of the significance of the word gentleman." A dozen Radicals were on their feet at | jured. Engineer Simonton jumped and against Mr. Balfour's and Lord Churchill's | once, calling Signor Giolitti "coward," | was seriously hurt, but may recover,

"liar," and "slanderer." For several minutes all business was suspended. As the Chamber became more orderly Signor Cavolitti moved an adjournment. Giolitti, who had remained standing throughout the demonstration against him, re-The vote on the motion resulted in a decision for the government. The debate was then resumed on the bank law.

SILVER DISCUSSED BY BANKERS.

Logan C. Murray and W. H. Wills See Grave Dangers in Free Coinage.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The gathering of the bankers to-day included a number of able men, and their speeches were short and to the point. When Chairman Parsons rapped for order the hall was well filled. The call was made for ten-minute speeches on any subject. Although there was no specified line of debate there seemed to be one topic of general interest, and the silver question was taken up by every speaker. Logan C. Murray, ex-president of the Bankers' Association, opened the discussion. Mr. Murray attacked the policy of issuing interest-bearing bonds by the government. He then took up the silver question and declared vigorously against the free-silver men. He said that if the silver standard were adopted there would be no sale for American securities outside of this country. He added:
"This country reached, under its gold system, a point of success unequaled by any other nation in the world. I was told by President Harrison that he had been offered par for two-per-cent, bonds. This is a position no other nation's paper has ever

only way to make this country safe against these financial disasters. As long as that aw exists we will be in the hands of foreigners and of our own silver men. There will be difficulties in depreciated currency. Let the national banks issue notes against that great reserve which is locked up in their vaults. That will make sufficient currency to keep up the needs of trade and commerce.'

Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, made a warm speech in favor of free silver, and declared that the adoption of bimetallism was the only way in which to save the

State Treasurer L. V. Stevens, of Missouri, followed in favor of silver. Congressman Walker, of Mississippi, spoke vigorously in favor of maintaining the gold etandard. He spoke especially in reply to Congressman Bryan, and was vigorously applauded. "As I was a member of
the committee of the House which drafted
the Sherman bill," he said, "I know something about the way in which the bill was
possed and what it was meant to do. It was passed with an intention to repeal when the time comes for such action. I confess that it has cost \$100,000,000 to \$200,-000,000. That money came out of the rich men, the moneyed men of the United States. But if we had passed a free-coinage bill it would have cost \$2,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000, and all this would have come out of the workingmen. In 1863 it cost \$152 for sixty-three articles used by a workingman's family. In 1865 the same thing cost \$301. To-day they can be bought for \$121." |Applause.] After other addresses the congress adjourned sine die. The life insurance congress also concluded its session this even-

WILL FIGHT FOR \$15,000.

Articles Signed for a Contest Between Bob Fitzsimmons and Joe Choynski.

NEW YORK, June 24.-Articles for a contest between Bob Fitzsimmons and Joe Choynski for a purse of \$15,000 have been signed by the latter's manager, and it only remains for Fitzsimmons's consent to consummate the match. Judge Newton, of the Coney Island Athletic Club, secured Choynski's name to articles of agreement to-day after a warm argument with "Parson" Davies, Jue's manager, about the size of the purse. Matchmaker Newton agreed upon offering a fifteenthousand-dollar purse. This magnificent sum caught the "Parson's" fancy, and he readily consented to sign on behalf of his protege. According to the articles the fight is to be at catch weights, the contest to take place on a date to be agreed upon by the principals. Fitzsimmons has been notified, and an answer is expected by Monday or Tuesday. In speaking of the proposed battle "Parson" Davies said, today, that if the purse does not suit Fitz-Choynski will defeat him.

ALLEGED CASE OF KIDNAPING.

Two Chicagoans Charged with Holding a Pittsburg Girl for Ransom.

CHICAGO, June 24 .- On complaint of Charles N. Porter, of Pittsburg, W. D. McAuliffe and C. Coldwell, of Chicago, were arrested in this city to-day, a charge of having kidnaped Rose Geinzer and of holding her for the purpose of obtaining ransom money. Miss Geinzer, who is employed by Porter in Pittsburg, came here in company with Henry Johnson, also employed by Porter. One night, it is charged, Me-Aulifie and Coldwell induced Miss Geinzer to go to the home of the former, telling her that Johnson was in trouble. They kept her there and sent word to Porter that she was in trouble, but that the matter could be settled for \$3,000. Porter came to Chicago, paid \$100 cash, and gave a check for \$2,900, and then became suspicious and caused the arrest of the two men. The case will be tried on

Seven Injured by an Exploding Bomb. NEW YORK, June 24.—An explosion in Pain's fire works ampitheater at Manhattan Beach this afternoon injured seven men. Joseph Purcell, of Brooklyn, had his face partly blown off and his arms and legs badly bruised and burned. He will probbadly bruised and burned. He will probably die. James Egan, Henry Henderson, Joseph Lawles, Frank Beh and Sydney Hamm, all of Sheepshead village, were bruised and burned about the face and body. Purcell, Henderson and Lawler were loading an iron bomb with an explosive paste when the bomb exploded, blowing Purcell into the street nearly a rod away. Handerson and Lawles were rod away. Henderson and Lawles were blown some distance.

Knights of St. John.

PITTSBURG, June 24.-The fifteenth international convention of the Knights of St. John began at Layfayette Hall, this city, to-day, and will continue several days. About four hundred delegates and six thousand members of visiting commanderies are in the city. This afternoon there was a parade of 2,500 uniformed men, which was folled by a prize drill at the Exposition Park. Nothing of great importance is to come before the convention.

Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Davis Meet, WEST POINT, N. Y., June 24.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived here this aftertoon and was taken to Cranston's Hotel, where she was assigned to rooms nearly opposite those occupied by Mrs. U. S. Grant. Upon learning of Mrs. Davis's presence in the notel Mrs. Grant left her room and, stepping out into the hall, met Mrs. Davis as the letter was leaving the alegator. the latter was leaving the elevator. Mrs. Grant grasped her hand and said with

Conductor and Fireman Fatally Hurt. CINCINNATI, June 24.-An engine drawing an empty train of gravel cars left the rails on a trestle on the Portsmouth road, near Mount Washington, this morning. Of the crew the conductor, David Trumen,

and fireman Philip King were fatally in-

### BOUNDLESS WON IN A CANTER

Chicago's American Derby Prize of \$50,-000 Captured by a Western Horse.

Ran the Mile and a Half in 2:36 and Finished Six Lengths Ahead of St. Leonards, Who Was Three in Front of Clifford.

An Exciting Race That Was Witnessed by Seventy-Five Thousand People.

2:13 Pace at Connersville Won by Kissel's -Dallas, and the 2:50 Trot by Silver Dale-Standing of the Ball Clubs.

THE AMERICAN DERBY.

Richest Racing Stakes of the Year Won by Boundless in Fast Time.

CHICAGO, June 24.-The tenth American Derby is over and gone, and like the majority of the great races this year, it brought woe to the betting public and joy to the book makers. It was a remarkable race in all respects. It was witnessed by the largest crowd that ever gathered on a race track in this country; it was run for one of the heaviest purses ever hung up for W. H. Wills, of Gettysburg, Pa., was the next speaker. Mr. Wills sailed into the free-silver men. "The silver-purchase bill must be wiped out." he said. "That is the Derby, and it was run after the most outrageous and vexatious delay at the post ever seen on the running turf. was an ideal day and track for the mighty race. The wind blew hard from the south, directly up the home stretch early in the afternoon, but by the time the Derby was started it had died away, and not a ripple was to be seen on the breast of the little take inside the track. There was nothing to prevent the race being run strictly on its merits, and Boundless, the horse that was best of all, pulled down the prize. Whether Boundless, who is a horse of great endurance, could win over such a field again when is was sent promptly away is another matter. He won to-day, and won to-day hon-

Seventy-five thousand people packed the grand stand, swarmed in the betting ring and trampled the green lawns into a surface of a dirty brown hue. Carriages by hundreds were packed inside the track so closely that it was almost impossible to pass between them. That was at the time the Derby was called. When it was started, ninety minutes after the bugle sounded at 3 o'clock, several thousand had left the grounds, tired of waiting. The worst of it was, there was no excuse for the delay. At twenty minutes after 4 the horses broke to a beautiful start, but Pettingill called them back. Why, nobody but Pettingill knows. For seventy minutes he kept the horses at the post until some of them were in no condition to do as well as they might otherwise have done. This delay was the one mistake which marred a mighty race on a perfect track and a perfect day.

Boundless, although not a favorite, was, with his stable companion, Lookout, well backed, and his victory was by no means unpopular. Don Alonzo, who carried a world of money, was never in it at any stage. He quit the moment the flag fell and never got to the front at all. Boundless, who was well in the center of the bunch, ran easily to the three-quarter pole, when he moved up swiftly and won as he pleased. Taral, on St. Leonards, thought at the beginning of the last turn that nothing could beat him home, and after he found it useless to chase Boundless further he sat still, merely stalling off Clifford's rush in the last furlong. Garrison, who rode the winner, was, barring J. Cushing, the owner of Boundless, the most delighted man present. His face was a broad grin as simmons he will agree to wager \$5,000 that | he turned slightly in his saddle at the betting sheds and saw that neither St. Leonards. Clifford, nor any other horse upon the track could get near enough to catch the dust from the flying heels of Boundless. \$ 00,000 CHANGED HANDS.

The amount of money that changed hands at the track upon the race was fully \$800,000. One hundred and twenty book makers had all they could do to accomodate the fearful crowd, which for over two hours fought, pushed and smashed hats and rent garments in the frantic effort to get their money on their opinion of the resuit. Even after the horses were at the post the crowd was still pushing forward with its money, and the book makers were still raking it in. It was the heaviest betting day Chicago has ever known, and the book makers kept it nearly all.

Don Alonzo was the first Derby colt to show himself for exercise. Shortly after the end of the second race he was cantered past the stand, with Lamley in the saddle. He looked well, and those who recognized him, and already fancied his chances, went and placed their bets. The next to come along were Lookout and Boundless, the former with a stable boy up, and the latter guided by "Snapper" Garrison, who wore the regular colors of the stable. Lookout, usually so stubborn and belligerent, looked docile and willing to race. Boundless was tugging terrifically for his head, but Garrison allowed him to canter only. G. W. Johnson, wearing a hood and ridden by a stable boy, was next to pass in a slow gallop. He looked very heavy. St. Croix, with Isaac Murphy up, was recognized by a few, as were Plutus and Aldebaran. Strathrose, the English horse, was led past by trainer Sweeper, although Mansur was in the saddle. The colt looked new and racy, and many wondered if it could be possible that the rich prize would go to an alien. These were the only candidates to take the track exercise before the race. The news came from the paddock that 'Monk" Overton had been arrested at the instance of Mr. Corrigan, who claimed that the colored boy was under contract to ride for him in the Derby. It created consid-erable comment, and Gideon and Daly had

to hunt up another jockey for Ramapo, the colt being brought up in front of the judges. Thorpe was finally selected, and the betting was allowed to stand. THE DRESS PARADE.

The paddock bell rang at 4:05, and a few minutes later the bugle called the horses out for dress parade before the stand, ere they went to the post. By this time the wild scramble for points whence a view of the race could be obtained had quieted down and the big crowd was ripe for the contest. The ugly colors of jockey Regan, on Ingomar, were the first to flash out on the track from the paddock gate, and there was a joyous welcome from the crowd. The striking white suits of Fitzpatrick and Taral, on Chorister and St. Leonards, were next observed, and they were cheered up-reariously. Then came Chifford, full of life and auxious for a full rein. Don Alonzo was next, and while a part of the crowd howled the restscanned the favorite closely and decided that he was thoroughly fit. Behind him was Boundless. The big son of Harry O'Fallon